Cloudy; warmer.

Easy to Tell

If the Suit fits like a glove, wears well, looks elegant, and gives its wearer a swell appearance, TURN DOWN THE COLLAR, And you will see a little strip of cloth bearing the word

"WHEN"

Like as not it is one of the bargains now going so rapidly in this GREAT FREE-WOOL SALE.

Haven't you taken that in yet? You will always be sorry if you don't pick up one of the good Suits THE WHEN is giving its patrons now for

\$11.67 and \$14.37

That were made to sell for \$18 and \$25, respectively.

THE WHEN

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY SNAG-PROOF BOOTS. \$2.40 per Pair, Net,

Thirty days. Clean goods, made for us.

McKEE & CO.

136 & 138 South Meridian Street,

INDIANAPOLIS.

MANY REPORTS READ

W. C. T. U. SUPERINTENDENTS BE-

FORE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wisconsin Woman Commended fo

Christening a Steamship with Water

Instead of Champagne.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19 .- This morn-

ing's session of the W. C. T. U. conven-

tion was not so well attended as the pre-

vious sessions of the convention. On the

platform, besides the secretaries, sat Miss

Frances E. Willard, the president, "Moth-

er" Thompson, "Mother" Stewart, Mrs.

Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the union,

and others. Huge bouquets of chrysanthe-

Reports of superintendents were taken up

under the evangelistic department, the gen-

eral topic being "what are the different

departments grouped under the head of

intemperance and what results can we ex-

evangelistic doing to save from the sin of

pect as contributions to the overthrow of

the liquor traffic and the establishment of

of Brooklyn, was the first superintendent

to report on the evangelistic work. She

told of the distribution of evangelistic lit-

erature, of arrangements for simultaneous

prayer meetings in different localities. She

recommended a return to the system of

o'clock in the morning at national conven-

tions. Her report was adopted. Mrs. E.

G. Hibben, who was to have reported on

unfermented wine; Mrs. Esther I. Pritch-

ard, who was to have reported on propor-

tionate and systematic giving; Mrs. S. A.

Morrison, who was to have reported on

work in almshouses; Mrs. C. M. Wood

ward, who was to have reported on work

among the railroad employes; Mrs. Sara A. McClees, who was to have reported on work among soldiers and sailors, and Mrs. Mary

C. Upham, who was to have reported or

work among lumbermen, were not present. Mrs. Minnie English, of Illinois, made a

favorable report concerning work among

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, of Massachusetts, reported for the department of mercy, and spoke against the use of birds for ornament of ladies' hats, against killing of seals for cloaks, and urged her hearers to look into what she termed the horrors of the

slaughter house. She offered a resolu-tion, which was unanimously adopted, urg-

young people of the country against the practice of vivisection, which she denounced

as cruel and unnecessary for the promo

don of science.

Rev. Mary Woolen next responded fo

the purity department. She complained of a lack of funds to carry out the work of

the department, but otherwise offered an encouraging report. Mrs. C. M. Woodward reported for work among railroad

men, barring the interruption caused by the big strike, the work had been very en-couraging. Mrs. Greenwood, of Brooklyn.

was granted an extension of time in which

to continue her report. The noon-hour prayer meeting was begun under the direction of Mrs. R. V. Trego.

At the afternoon session the department reports were continued. Mrs. Emelia Mar-tin, general superintendent of the depart-

tin, general superintendent of the department of purity in literature and art reported, and recommended the reading of certain specified books and publications. Mrs. Alice Robinson spoke briefly for the purity of the press. Mrs. Mathilda B. Case made a most interesting report upon the Woman's Temple. The report was encouraging, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was referred to the executive committee. Mrs. Anna M. Commings, of South Africa, spoke briefly, telling of the enthusiasm of the white ribboners of the dark continent. Mrs. Shorer, of Wisconsin, wife of the ship owner who recently christ-

wife of the ship owner who recently chris

ened a steamship with water instead owine, spoke briefly. Mrs. E. A. Blair, of

California, who for two years has traveled 12,000 miles by relay wagon and canal boat, spoke at some length. She had organized

voted her entire time to the work. A large number of detailed reports were offered, which all indicated great enthusiasm in the

During the afternoon session Mrs. Campbell, of Wisconsin, arose to call attention to the fact that there was on the floor of the convention a woman who had christened a steamship by breaking a bottle of water over its bow in place of champagne. This warmen who were called the convenience of the co

pagne. This woman, who was called to the platform, was introduced as Mrs. E. A. Shores. In presenting her, Miss Wilard said: "We will certainly hold up a

woman who will bring in a new custom so good as that. We think a great deal of Mrs. Cleveland, and of how she stood for total abstinence under difficult conditions, and yet we cannot help but think that water would have been better to pour over the recently-launched St. Louis than cham-

The evening session was a celebration

honor of the anniversary of the crusade movement. Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., was in

the chair. Addresses of felicitation and of reminiscence were delivered by Mrs. Jen-

nie F. Willing, of Chicago; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, of Ohio; Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, of Cleveland; Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, of Massachusetts, and Miss Willard. The feat-

or Miss Cornelia Dow, for her father, the

famous Gen. Neal Dow, who is unable to be at the convention, of a handsomely-en-grossed testimonial from the White Ribbon people of England and America.

Mrs. Annie Hicks, of London, the leading

woman in Great Britain in the labor move ment, sailed on Nov. 17 in the steamship

Paris, of the American line, with Lad Henry Somerset, and is a fraternal delegate to the great labor conclave in Denver next

Tests of Small Arus. NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—The testing of small arms was continued to-day a

-four temperance leagues and had de

holding an hour of prayer from 11 to 12

God's kingdom?" Miss E. W. Greenwood,

mums graced the platform.

BIG 4 ROUTE

TIME CARD.

November 18, 1894.

LEAVE FOR		LX	A. M.	-	M. P.	M. P. 1	L P. M
Cleve. and N Columbus Cincinnati Benton Harb Wabash	or	1:00	*4:16 6.3	6 7: 11:	05 *8:0	25 *3:1 00 6 :3	5
Additional	traine	leav	e for	Cin	innat	1 *3:45	a. m.
LEAVE FOR	A. M	14	M. A	. M.	P. M.	P.M.	P. M.
Chicago Lafuyette Peoria Champaign St. Louis Terre Haute	7:10 7:25 7:25 -7:30	-12	15	1:59 1:59 1:59	5:00	•11:25 •11:26 •11:26	•11:47

IT IS CONCEDED. By all who travel that the C., H. & railroad is the best line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. It is the only line leaving Indianapolls in the evening by which sleeping-car accom-modations can be secured for TOLEDO and DETROIT, reaching those places early fol-lowing morning. Ticket Offices: No. 2 West Washington street, "Old Bee-hive Corner," No. 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

MONON ROUTE

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 3:55 p. m. 3:25 a. m.

Puliran Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

For Sale---Sweet Apple Cider! Guaranteed Pure, 15 cents per galion, 10 gallons or more 121 cents. Choice Onions 40 cents per bushel.

100 barrels best keeping Northern Michigan Apples. Call at 90 East South Street.

WAGON WHEAT 50°

ACME MILLING COMPANY. West Washington Street.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Increasing Cloudiness and Warmer in Indiana To-Day. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- For Indiana-Increasing cloudiness; warmer; increasing

For Ohio-Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; warmer; winds shifting to For Illinois-Fair; followed by increasing cloudiness; probably rain or snow in extreme northern portion; warmer; increasing

southeast winds. Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19. ima | Bar. |Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7A.M. 30.37 24 87 N'west Clear. 0.00 7P.M. 30.46 28 72 West Clear. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 32; minimum temperature, 24. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Nov. Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS.

Blissard in Northern New York. SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- A small-sized blizzard prevails throughout northern New York to-night. The mercury here registers ten degrees below zero, while the wind is blowing almost a gale, filling the air with light snow that has re-

Lays Claim to \$2,000,000. DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.—Power of attor-ey given by Lillian B. Daniels, formerly ney given by Lillian B. Daniels, formerly Donna Maddix, to Edward H. Murphy, of New York, was filed to-day with the county clerk. In this power of attorney Mrs. Daniels claims that she is entitled to \$2,000,000 from the estate of W. B. Daniels, her late husband. She also files an assignwithout her consent for less than \$450,600.

the torpedo station before the naval small arms board. After listening, through an interpreter, to George Luger's explanation of his piece, the board repaired to the range at the station, where the gun was tested. Forty shots were fired for general action then the durable test of five hundred rounds was begun. Three hundred were fired, when an adjournment for dinner was taken. The firing had been so rapid as to heat the barrel considerably and the wood jacketing smoked, but the action of the piece did not seem to be impaired. The test was resumed this afternoon and will be carried on until the dust test is reached. To-morrow the Durst gun, an invention of a Californian, will be put on trial.

PERIL FROM A NEW SOURCE.

Typhoid Malaria Fever Caused by Enting Diseased Oysters.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 .- Dr. C. A. Lindsley, secretary of the State Board of Health, has completed his investigation into typhoid fever cases at Wesleyan College, Middletown, which have thus, far resulted in the death of two students. He is satisfied that diseased oysters were the cause of the epidemic. On the evening of Oct. 12, at three secret society banquets, held at Wesleyan, raw oysters were served. Ten days later about twenty students were taken with typhoid fever. The oysters were taken from beds in the Quinnipiac river very near the outlet of a sewer. Dr. Lindsley has learned that the wife of a member of the firm which owned these oyster beds died a short time ago of typhoid malaria fever. A daughter was also taken with the same fever shortly after her, mother's death. Some of the oysters taken from the Quinnipiac beds are now being examined at Yale College. It is learned that a student from Yale and another from Amherst, who were present at the Middletown banquets, have been taken ill with the fever. Three Wesleyan students are at present critically ill.

THE ARIZONA MOQUIS

SINGULAR PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN LITTLE WORLD OF THEIR OWN.

Though Religious, Upright and Industrious, They Are Opposed to the White Man's Ideas of Civilization.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19 .- Captain Constant Williams, of the Seventh Infantry. has forwarded to the headquarters of the Department of Colorado the particulars of the trouble with the Moqui Indians. The Moqui Indians are few in number and dwell in the mountains of Arizona, about 150 miles from Fort Wingate, the nearest military post. They are a peaceful and industrious tribe, but ignorant of all matters outside of their own little villages. It is even said they believe that they are the only people in the world, with the exception of the four companies of United States cavalry that appeared on the occasion of their last outbreak. Governor Solomai obtained some progressive ideas from a visit to Washington with the other Moquis about ten years ago. On his return he described the immense numbers of people, the railroads and gigantic buildings he had seen. The Indians, thinking he was crazy, placed him in confinement for some time. Solomai has never abandoned his desire for reform, and has quietly gathered about him followers

that comprise about one-third of the Captain Williams, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, visited the villages and found that it arose from a second attempt of Solomai to adopt the customs of the pale faces. A meeting of the two factions was held in the square of the village and the chiefs of the contending factions stated their case. Governor Solomai said he wanted his children to go to school, and be brought up as the white children are. When he and the others had done this the their cornfields and threatened to seize others. They had even gone so far as to threaten to expel them from the town. So Solomai has asked for the cavalry to be sent. The hostiles numbered about two-thirds of the tribe, and they were led by one Lomahungyoma. They were opposed to progress of any kind and wanted to follow in the steps of their forefathers. After Solomai had finished his speech their chief arose to reply. He substantially admitted the truth of Solomai's statements, saying that he and his followers did not want to be civilized or have their children go to school, or to wear white men's clothing, or to eat white men's food. They had seized the fields at Moencopee because they had belonged to them in former years and had been unlawfully taken away. In the spring he intended to take away more of the fields of the followers of Solomat. He also added the difficulty could be settled in no other way than by the coming of the United States troops. Therefore, Captain Williams said he had deemed it necessary to ask for two troops of the United States cavalry to ble will be over in a few days, but it will take some time for the news to arrive, as the Indians are a considerable distance from any town. Army officers say that they are the most religious people in the world and honorable and upright in all their dealings. They speak a language of their own. but each separate village has a dialect which its people alone understand,

CONSOLATION FOR THE GOULDS.

Their Taxes Will Stand, but the Commissioners May Be Punished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has denied the application of the children of Jay Gould, as the executors of their father's estate, to cancel the taxes on the personal estates for 1894 on the ground of non-residence, but the Judge says he will grant their counsel permission to move for the punishment of the tax commissioners for contempt for failing to take any notice of the first writ of certiorari which was issued to review the assessments. George J. Gould claimed that he lived in Lakewood, N. J., and the other children claimed a residence at Tarry-Justice Lawrence says: "On July 16, 1894

an order was entered in each of these cases that a certiorarl be issued directed to the commissioners of taxes and assessments and that a further auxiliary writ of certiorari be issued to the board of alder-men, returnable on Aug. 6, 1894." The Judge says no returns have been made on these writs and adds: "It follows from those lecisions that these motions, so far as they seek to obtain for the relators a cancellation of the assessments complained of must be denied, but inasmuch as in the orders to show cause, such other and further re-lief as may be just is prayed for, and as I discover no reason in the affidavits pre-sented why returns should not have been made in obedience to the mandates of the writs, I shall grant an order in each case that cause be shown why the respon-dents should not be punished for contempt for failure to make such returns.

Assaulted by Two Negroes. BARBOURVILLE DEPOT, Ky., Nov. 19. Jim Patton and George Colson, two negroes of this place, committed a brutal assault on Mrs. Robinson, a white woman about seventy pears old, wife of a respectable farmer in Clay county, yesterday. The two men presented pistols in the face of Mrs. Robinson and demanded that she yield, which she refused to do. Then she was overcome. The negroes escaped and re-turned to Barbourville, where they were arrested late last night by a posse of Clay

Proposed Police Reform. CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- As a result of the agitation of the question of police reform Mayor Hopkins has announced his determi-Mayor Hopkins has announced his determination to create a nonpartisan commission to control the department. Heretofore the department has been under the absolute control of the Mayor and the method adopted is, Mayor Hopkins says, the only one which could actually divorce the police force from politics. He will appeal to the Legislature for the enactment of laws that will make the change permanent will make the change permanent.

CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT THAT HAS UNUSUAL INTEREST.

Eminent Lawyers Apparently Defend a Refrigerating Company, but Really Battle for a Trust.

MILLIONS ARE AT STAKE

LIFE OF THE BELL TELEPHONE MO-NOPOLY PATENTS INVOLVED.

Argument Closed by James C. Carter, of New York, Who Made a Strong Plea for the Plaintiff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The argument

in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Bate Refrigerating Company vs. Ferdinand Sulzberger & Co., which has aroused so much interest because of the far-reaching effect that the decision may have on the lives of American patents, including Bell Telephone patents, wherever foreign patents have first been issued, was closed to-day by James C. Carter, of New York, who appeared for the Bate company. Mr. Carter, in his argument to-day, compared the acts of 1836, of 1839 and of 1870 with Section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, and dwelt at length on the intention of Congress in the enactment of these statutes. He contended for a liberal rather than a literal interpretation of the law in the case, and argued that a system which, petween individuals, would offer a reward for a service and then abridge it for such reasons as those contended for in the present case would be dishonest. He contended that it was preposterous for the government to impose the penalty of the loss of three most useful years of an American patent because a foreign government had been more expeditious in granting a patent, when the fault for this delay rested with the American government itself. To protect his patent abroad the inventor applies for a foreign patent, and in doing so cannot well imagine that if the foreign patent should be issued in advance of his American patent his rights in his own country will be abridged or that any damage would arise to his interests. Previous to 1876, when Mr. Bate applied for his patent, Mr. Carter claimed that no hostility had ever been shown by our patent system to the obtaining of patents abroad. On the contrary, that practice, while never disfavored, had been distinctly encouraged since 1836 by our law, both because it furnished an additional stimulus to invention and prevented that disadvantage to American users which comes from their being under the burden of a royalty, when the foreign users are exempted from it. A whole generation, he said, had become used to the fact that after a man had made a petition for an American patent his rights were safe except through acts of his own.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. Why Eminent Lawyers Were Engaged to Fight a Butcher. PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 .- The New York correspondent of the Dispatch says: If you were in Washington and would go into the solemn presence of the Supreme Court of these United States you would perhaps inquire what matter was engaging the attention of the august justices. And when you heard that the black-robed gentlemen were hearing the last argument in the case of the Bate Refrigerating Company, of New York, against Ferdinand Sulzberger, a butcher, you would cease to be interested so far, as the proceedings were concerned. But, again, you might notice that the lawver who was speaking was that eminent New York lawyer, James C. Carter; then you might let your eyes wander until they lighted upon the familiar face of another equally eminent lawyer, Charles H. Peckham. And then your wonder would increase as you noted in turn General Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Patent Commissioner and present eminent patent lawyer, Charles E. Mitchell, ex-Solicitor General Charles A. Aldrich, and finally that great office lawyer, J. J. Storrow, whose most valuable time and brains are bought for the exclusive use of the Bell Telephone Company. You would say to yourself: "Th. is a very trivial case to engage the attention Why, the Bate Refrigerating Company is a comparatively insignificant concern, and as for Ferdinand Sulzberger, he is a New York wholesale and retail butcher. They are talking about some patent on a refrigerating process, which they claim this butcher has infringed by using part of it for keeping the meat cold in his shop. What a small mouse for the labor of such a vast mountain." And your wonder would lead you to make inquiries and would presently be changed to amazement. For you would soon see peering from the sheepskin of the obscure parties to this suit the hungry eyes and the cruel fangs of that sly, ever gorged yet hungry wolf, the Beil

and defend the Washington market butcher for keeping his shoulders of lamb and strings of sausages cold. MILLIONS IN IT. The Bell Telephone Company, under the disguise of a little concern with a refrigerating patent, is fighting desperately before the last court for fourteen years more of life, for fourteen years more of \$3,000,000 annual profits. And, wearing the colors of the butcher Sulzberger, stand the lawyers who are trying to destroy the monopoly and wrest from it for themselves and, in a purely incidental way, for the people, a part of its enormous gains. In this splendid arena of the United States Court, under the guise of a trivial case, millions, yes, tens and almost hundreds of millions of money, are doing battle. The principle at stake in this case, that has been almost concluded without public attention, is far reaching and involves not only the enormous interests that are fighting the battle, but also scores of immensely profitable patents, millions of dollars in royalties that will exist or will not exist, according as this battle

Telephone Company, legally known as the

American Telephone and Telegraph Com-

pany. Here is why there is such an array

of high-priced lawyers, the first in the land

in fame and ability. Here is why upwards

of \$75,000 had been spent within a few

months for counsel fees alone to attack

The principle is this: Does a patent right, granted in the United States, expire with the expiration of the foreign patent of with the expiration of the foreign patent of shortest term, granted before the United States patent is applied for, or does it expire with the foreign patent of shortest term, granted after the United States patent is granted? If the first proposition be true, then the Bell Telephone Company may go on with its monopoly until 1909; the General Electric Company has several years more of monopoly in the Edison in years more of monopoly in the Edison in-candescent lamp; the Rubber Trust has many more years of profit in its most valu-able patents; scores of business establish-ments will lose the suits that have been brought against them and hundreds of companies, that have given up their roy-afties because they thought their patents had expired, will enter claims against hun-dreds of companies now doing business in

matter the Supreme Court will decide when it decides whether Sulzberger's meat was legally or illegally frozen. The only law that bears directly upon this matter is the following paragraph from Section 4887 of the Revised Statutes of the United

"No person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country, unless the same has been introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be in force more than seventeen years." "No person shall be debarred from receiv-

no case shall it be in force more than seventeen years."

That seems simple and clear. A layman at first glance would say that there was no getting around it; that if you got a patent from the United States on an invention that had been already patented, say in England, your .United States patent would expire when your English patent expired. But we shall presently see that James C. Carter is doing something quite different from arguing that black is white, as he stands before the Supreme Court, and, although may not change your mind, and, although may not change your mind, you will find that Mr. Carter is putting up a good fight for the money.

THE BUTCHER AMAZED. There is a part of the story that cannot be told because those who know it are not going to give it away. It is known that when the first foreign patent of this Bate Refrigerating Company expired a number of people at once began to use its powers in part because it was supposed that under the law quoted above, and interpreted by many decisions of the lower United States courts, the United States patent had expired also. The Bate company began suit pired also. The Bate company began suit against several of these people on the ground that the expiring foreign patent had not been granted before, but after the United States patent was applied for, and was therefore not in the meaning of the law. The Bate company began suit against butcher Sulzberger for using a part of their process and refusing to pay royalty. When the case appeared in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, it attracted no attention, although eminent, high-priced counsel appeared fighting for the Bate company. Poor Sulzberger had no lawyer that was in any way a match for these powerful persons, who excited his wonder not a little. He could not unlerstand how the Bate company could af ford such good lawyers. But the United States Circuit Court upheld Sulzberger, deciding as it had decided about ten times before on the same point.

The Bate Company, undismayed by the huge exposures of its learned counsel or by

its defeat, carried the case into the Court of Appeals. It came to a hearing there last spring and was argued at length by James C. Carter. A lawyer for the Westinghouse Electric-light Company heard about Carter being in the case and at once smelled a mouse. He began to nose around, and he soon made up his mind that some powerfu monopoly was fighting for a lease of it. He at once jumped to the conclusion that the powerful monopoly was the General Electric Company, which, if the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed, would have the profits of the Edison lamp until 1897, instead of having to give them up, under the standing decision, on Nov. 17, 1894. So this lawyer jumped to the rescue of Mr. Sulpherger. With part of the secret out the whole business was exposed. Everybody was soon on the qui vive, and the unequal battle became a contest of evenly matched battalions of the heaviest sort. But so skillful was the monopoly behind the Bate comful was the monopoly was the monop

pany disguised that the allies of Sulzberger did not suspect the right person until about the time the case was closed in the Court Appeals. Then it came out that the passed out of the Court of Appeals, which passed out of the Court of Appeals, which did not pass upon it, but merely certified it to the Supreme Court, the interests and the counsel arrayed, as nearly as can be got at, were as follows: Behind the Bate Refrigerating Company, James C. Carter, and J. J. Storrow for the Bell Telephone Company; Charles E. Mitchell for the General Electric Company, and B. F. Lee for the Rubber Trust. Behind Sulzberger—that is, for the anti-monopoly company—were is, for the anti-monopoly company—were Wheeler H. Peckham, Edwin Wetmore, Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow and Charles A. Aldrich. These gentlemen represented a

score of interests, notable among them the Westinghouse Electric-light Company, the United States Company, the Harrison International Telephone Company.

Of course, the telephone companies are more interested than the electric-ligi companies, because the success of the Bell company means practically their destruction. Now, let us see just what is the Bell interest in this matter. The chief Bell patents, those upon which they mainly rely for their monopoly, are patents on a transmitter granted to Edison on May 30, 1892. He applied for this patent in the spring of 1877, and soon after application was filed he sold his right to the Bell company for a comparatively small sum. In that same mysterious way in which the Berliner-Bell company applications were juggled along in the Patent Office this application was also juggled along until May 30, 1892. course, every one understands that right to use a patent exclusively begins when the application is filed, and the legal life of the patent, seventeen years at most, does not begin until the application is granted. So the longer you can put off the granting of a patent after you have got your application in all right, the longer you can enjoy the fruits of its exclusive privileges. Now, if this particular patent had been granted it would have expired at the end of seventeen years from some time late in the summer of 1877, that is, in 1894 But it was not granted, as we have seen, until 1892. That is, other things not interfering, the transmitter would be a Bell monopoly until May, 1909. of millions, the Bell people, and the General Electric people and the Rubber Trust people on the one side, and George Westinghouse, and Steve Elkins and a score of almost equally rich men on the other, re-solves itself in a final analysis to the exact meaning of the single word-"previously. The decision will be very far-reaching. Think how many people must have left their patents go, relying upon the decisions of the Circuit courts. And if the Bell company and its allies win, they can come forward and claim royalties to which they, as little as any one, dreamed they had a right.

TROUBLESOME YOUTH.

Edward Webster, Who Disappeared from Paris, Now in a Texas Hospital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- Edward Webster, the young man who, while attending school in France, led the police of Paris a chase by disappearing from the train between St. Lazzare Station, in Paris, and Colombes. last January, is the hero of another misadventure. He now lies ill in the Portland Hospital, of Dallas, Tex., and his mother. Mrs. Theodore Conklin, has gone post haste to his bedside from her home in the Hotel Marlborough. At the time of his French affair the police sought for him for three months, and then decided that a body found in the Seine was that of the young American schoolboy. His mother partly identified the body. About two months later the boy was found alive. He had become dissatisfied at the school where he wastudying. His mother then brought his back to America and he was sent on a visit to Texas as the guest of Colonel Hughes, on a ranch at Childress. The boy, accord-ing to his parents (his mother has married a second time), is worth nearly a half mil-hion dollars, the value of the estate left by his father, "Jack" Webster, who was a member of the Produce Exchange at the time of his death. Although only eighteen years old young Webster weighs 180 pounds and is six feet two inches in height. According to a dispatch from Dallas, Tex., Webster is a maniac.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT. Arrest of a Contractor of Cereal Supplies for Military Posts.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.-James W Payne, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, and a contractor of cereal supplies for the United States government military posts west of the Mississippi river, was arrested last night at a hotel in this city on a charge of embezzlement and felony. The arrest was made at the telegraphic request of Chief of Police Glass, of Los Angeles, The specific charges against Payne is embezzlement of moneys received on account of his contract from chief quartermaster of the Department of the Colorado, Maj.

present contract amounts to over \$20,000. On his bond, to secure his fulfillment of the contract, are two prominent citizens of Los Angeles. It is said that some time ago he borrowed some money of them, promising to pay them out of the money received from the War Department. In order that they might be doubly secured for the loan, he gave them power of attorney to open his mail and hold any drafts or remittances that it might contain. This arrangement seemed perfectly agreeable to the bondsmen. According to the detectives who arrested him on the allegation that is the basis of the criminal charges, Payne shortly afterward, on Nov. 12, wrote to the basis of the criminal charges, Payne shortly afterward, on Nov. 12, wrote to Quartermaster-general Atwood that there were many men of his name in Los Angeles, and in order that there might be no miscarriage in the delivery of his letters, he directed that future drafts might be sent to him at a new address. Major Atwood, in reply, sent him a draft for \$1,500. His bondsmen did not learn of this action on the part of the contractor until their susthe part of the contractor until their sus-picions were aroused by receiving no letters addressed to him bearing the government stamp. They instituted an inquiry, and learned that one of the periodical payments learned that one of the periodical payments on account of the contract was overdue, and a telegraphic inquiry was sent to the military headquarters in this city to ascertain the address of Payne. The answer revealed his alleged duplicity, and the bondsmen took steps to secure themselves.

Payne, in the meantime, left California for Colorado. He arrived in this city on Saturday night. He denied the charge of embezzlement strenuously. "I do not see," he said, "how they can charge me with embezzlement, as I only used my own money. I gave my bondsmen a power of attorney, but that did not prevent me from attending to my personal business nor subjugate my individual liberties. The drafts were my own personal property, and I cashed them as such."

BROKE THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Coal Train Wrecked and at Least Five Miners Killed.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 .- Sixteen cars of coal broke through the bridge over Brush creek at Larimer station to-night and six or seven miners are supposed to be buried under the wreck. The train was on its way down the Larimer branch of the Pennsylvania railroad to the main line. When within six car lengths of the bridge a car broke down, and when it reached the bridge cars of the train down into the creek in a confused mass. All of the trainmen escaped, but the miners, who were on the cars going to their homes, were carried down, and are now buried under the de-

Brakeman Carroll, who was on the rear of the train, and saw the men when they left the mines for home, said to-night that there were between five and eight miners on the cars that went down. It is very certain that five men have been killed, as this number left the mines when the train started, and this number is missing tonight. Up to 10 o'clock, after a diligent search, only three names of the missing men can be learned, these being: Frank Rice, German, who is said to have been working in mines only two weeks, and who was a comparative stranger in this region; August Thome and his son, Fred Thome, Belgians, who have only been working in the mines for the past three weeks. Two Italians are also known to be in the wreck, but owing to the fact that all the men work under numbers, instead of names, at the mines, their names cannot be learned. Some of the miners say that this is all who have been killed, while others declare that there are more missing.

TRIBUTE TO DR. M'COSH.

entiment of Princetonians Regarding the Late Educator.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19 .- An editorial in the Princetonian to-night voices the sentiment of the undergraduate body in regard to Dr. McCosh's death. It says: "By the death of Dr. McCosh there is removed from Princeton another of those mighty men whose names are illustrious in the educational world, and there is added another stone to that group which transforms Princeton's cemetery into the Westminster of America. Through all the period of expansion of Princeton, when the college was outgrowing harrowing traditions and getting into step with the progressive spirit of the age, Dr. McCosh is seen as the inspiration of the movement, movement which did not stop until he left us a university. Materially, in the es-tablishment of the scholarships and in the erection of buildings; intellectually, in the widening of the curriculum, and, spiritually, in the fostering of an ardent religious spirit, Princeton owes her prosperity to the indefatigable efforts of her ex-president. A teacher, whose methods inaugurated a reform in educational systems; an executive, whose ability to control and supervise was never questioned; a philosopher, whose whose writings reveal an intellect which places him among the leaders of modern thought, James McCosh will be remembered best by those who were fortunate enough to be connected with him as a man who saw in every other man a brother."

TRAMPING FOR \$10,000.

Two Globe Girdlers from San Francisco Arrive at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 .- Footsore and weary, there arrived at the Central Hotel, shortly after noon, Gus Koegei and Fred Thoemer, two young men who set out June 10. from San Francisco, to walk around the world. The trip is being made to win a wager, several San Francisco sporting men putting up \$10,000 against \$6,000, wagered by the pedestrians. The trip is to be made within two years, and the pair believe they can do it in twenty-two months. They have the signatures of the Governors and the prominent officials of the States through which they have passed. They will continue their journey in the morning. Koegel walked last year across the continent in 107 days. He is a tailor, while his com-panion is a picture-frame guilder. The pair have worn out three suits and five pairs of shoes each. Among their experiences was a thrilling mistake made by railroad strikers in Nevada, who chased them, thinking they were soldiers. They escaped their shots by hiding in the sage brush.

LURED BY HER SIREN CHARMS.

Charges Made by a Wealthy Youth Against His Pretty Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- John J. Forsythe, son of millionaire Jacob Forsythe, declares in his cross bill, filed to-day, in the separate maintenance proceedings brought by his pretty young wife, Myrtle E. Forsythe, that the fair defendant lured him by her siren charms into marrying for the sole purpose of levying blackmail upon himself, his father and his wealthy friends. The marriage of young Forsythe to the daughter of a Michigan farmer has been followed by a series of legal battles, including a suit for slander brought by the young wife against her father-in-law. In the bill filed to-day forsythe also accuses his wife of infidelity

United Telegraph Lines to Be Sold. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The announce-ment is made to-day of the foreclosure sale, on Dec. 7 next, at the New York real-estate salesroom of all the corporated rights, privileges, properties and franchises of the United Lines Telegraph Company, wherever the same may be situated within the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsyl-vania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and the District of Columbia. This sale is to be made in an action brought in the Supreme Court of New York by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees against the United Lines Telegraph Company and others. Francis P. Lowrey, referee, and Turner, McClure & Rollston, laintiffs' attorneys.

Light Sentence for Manslaughter. PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 19.—John Gehr, Charles ones, Daniel Caddell and John Heathcote. what they think security. If the second proposition be rue the Bell Telephone Company's monopoly is at an end and, in the same manner, the position of all the others interested is exactly reversed. That is the second bondsmen. Payne has had a contract for a number of years to supply many military interested is exactly reversed. That is the second bondsmen. Payne has had a contract for a number of years to supply many military tenced to the penitentiary, the first two for five years and the others for three years.

Who last week were convicted of man-slaughter in connection with the murders at the Little mine last summer, were taken before Judge Green this afternoon and sen-same manner, the position of all the others for three years. who last week were convicted of man-

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

to See that He Is Seated on the 1st of December.

SAYS HE WAS DEFRAUDED

THAT THE LAW WAS SET ASIDE BY TRAITORS AND USURPERS.

Intimation from Governor Jones that the Power of the State Will Be Em-

ployed to Inaugurate Col. Oates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19 .- Reuben F. Kolb, the defeated candidate of the Populist, party for Governor of Alabama, publishes a lengthy address to the people of Alabama in this afternoon's edition of the People's Daily Tribune of this city, the State organ of the Kolbites and Populists, in which he declares his intention to be inaugurated Governor of the State Dec. 1,

and calls upon his followers everywhere to gather at Montgomery on that day and aid him in taking his seat. The address begins by saying that the paramount issue in the late State campaign was honest elections, and charges that frauds were committed in 1892. It says there was almost a universal demand against the repetition of these frauds. The address then says that just after the election this year Kolb issued an address stating he had been elected. shortly after which his leaders held a conference. As a result of this conference, meetings were called in every county for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people with reference to the alleged frauds. A convention was also called at Montgomery for Nov. 12, says the address, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that Kolb was elected by the qualified electors; that the will of the people was set aside through the agency of election managers and county officials, aided and abetted by a corrupt judiciary. Kolb then says that last Saturday, when the Legislature convened in joint session to count the votes for State officers, Senator Goodwyn arose to file a protest, signed by forty-four Populist members of the Legislature, against counting the vote of certain counties where it is alleged frauds were committed, when Speaker Clarke, of the House, ruled Goodwyn out of order and ordered

"The official count, as declared by the Speaker, gives Oates a majority of 27,582. Election frauds committed in the counties named in the protest of Senator Goodwy of which we have positive and sworn evi-dence, would be more than sufficient to wipe out all the majorities claimed for Oates. The foregoing considered, and in view of the exciting conditions a Alabama, I have determined to discharge my full duty to the people of Alabama. I will not fall to repeat the pledges which I have made to the people who have given me their confi-dence and stood by me so heroically during the past four years. You, fellow-citizens have twice elected me Governor of this State, and this time, by the grace of God and the help of the good people of Alabama, I will be Governor. Dec. 1 is the day fixed by law for the inauguration of the Governor. On that day I shall be in Montgomery for the purpose of taking the oath of office and my seat as Governor; and I of office and my seat as Governor; and I hereby call upon good people in every part of the State to aid me in all proper and peaceable methods to uphold the law and set aside the power of traitors and usurpers in Alabama. I appeal to the my friends and supporters from all parts of the State to be in Montgomery on the first day of December, 1894, there and then to give me their support in a lawful and peaceable. their support in a lawful and peaceable manner to vindicate their liberties. I counsel against any unlawful demonstration, but ask the presence and co-operation of free men in a necessary effort to enforce the law and carry out the will of the people." The arrest of Kolb for treason is not improbable, and, if his followers undertake

him to take his seat, calling upon the door-

keeper to seat him. The address then con-

to seat him, which, judging from the sentiments expressed at their meeting in Montgomery last week, they will undoubtedly do, it is believed there will be serious trouble.

Jones Will Sent Oates. MONTGOMERY Ala., Nov. 19.-Governor

Jones was about to start for Mobile to take part in the ceremonies attending the reception of the cruiser Montgomery, when he was shown a telegram from Birmingham in reference to the Kolb manifesto. shown the dispatch about the Kolb manifesto, wherein Kolb says that by the grace of God he will take his seat on Dec 1. quietly remarked: "Wm. C. Oates has been elected Governor by the fairly expressed will of a majority of the people of Alabama and has been so declared by the General Assembly, the only tribunal which has the right or authority under the Constitution to declare the result. It is my duty to see that he is duly installed and by the grace of God he will be, I do not anticipate that any number of men will be foolish enough to heed Kolb's advice, but if they do, the consequences will be on their own do, the consequences will be on their own

PLANS OF SILVERITES. Alleged Scheme to Rule or Ruin the Republican Party.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19 .- The Gary, S.

D., correspondent of the Journal wires as

follows: It would scarcely be expected that information revealing a great national conspiracy to rule or ruin the Republican party should be found in this unimportant village. Nevertheless, my information is so direct and the source so authentic that I have no doubt of the truth of what I have heard. My informant is a gentleman of

veracity, who is acting as amanuensis to one of the leaders in the movement, and I have long known him to be reliable. In short, the story he tells is this: For several months an understanding has existed among the leading silver men of the United States that an emphatic demand shall be made that the Republican platform of 1896 shall contain an unequivocal declaration in favor of unqualified free coinage of silver, and that in the event of failure of the Republicans to so declare, a new party shall forwith be sprung with a two-plank platform, declaring simply for protection and free coinage. The management of the movement is largely in the hands of Setors Jones, Stewart and Pettigrew, and they are looking to Senator Cameron as a ential candidate in the event of the oirth of the new party. The results of the recent elections have given the leaders renewed confidence, as they now believe they will be able to absorb the remnants of the Populists and secure through the pro-tection plank the adhesion of the labor vote of the East. Thus they hope to centrailize the entire free silver strength and much of the labor vote of the country. My informant is positive in the declara-tion that the Republican party will be forced to either adopt the silver plank or be destroyed. This intention to rule or ruin is a fundamental tenet of the movement.

and it is even said that Senator Cameror has already consented to head the revolt. Cameron Not in the Conspiracy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The renewed reports that Senator Cameron has given his consent to be the Presidential causdidate of a "Protection and Free-silver party" meets with an emphatic denial from close and intimate friends of the Senator here who are in a position to speak w